STATEMENT OF BASIS

APPLICANT: Earle M. Jorgensen Company

P.O. Box 24026

Seattle, Washington 98124

LOCATION: 8531 East Marginal Way South

Seattle, Washington

APPLICATION NO: WA-003078-3

ACTIVITY: Steel manufacturing

RECEIVING WATER: Duwamish River

CLASS: B

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

A public notice describing the proposed waste discharge permit will be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality in which the discharge is to occur.

BACKGROUND:

The Earle M. Jorgensen Company manufactures forged steel ingots, forged billets and custom machined parts at a plant on East Marginal Way in Seattle. Jorgensen purchased the plant in 1965 from Bethlehem Steel and Issacson Steel. Many improvements have been made to the plant since its purchase including installation of air pollution control equipment and replacement of steam-powered equipment with new machinery. Jorgensen uses only number one steel scrap as a raw material for manufacturing. Number one scrap does not contain galvanized steel. Jorgensen has sampled its discharges and stormwater and has not experienced any problems to date with chromium, lead or zinc contamination. Wastewater sources in the plant are the melt furnace cooling system, quench tanks, the vacuum degasser and stormwater runoff from a number of areas on-site.

WASTESOURCES AND TREATMENT:

Jorgensen discharges water to the Duwamish River from three outfall lines as follows:

Outfall 001 (12" steel) - vacuum degasser; melt furnace cooling (non-contact); runoff from slagpot and scrap steel storage areas (stormwater).

Outfall 002 (12" aluminum) - rail car weigh scale sump (stormwater); roof drains (stormwater); quench tanks.

Outfall 003 (18" concrete) - employee parking lot (stormwater).

USEPA RCRA 3014034

WASTESOURCES AND TREATMENT (Continued):

The vacuum degasser is used to extract gases, mainly hydrogen, from hot steel before it is formed into ingots. A boiler converts city water into steam at an average rate of 12,000 pounds per hour. The steam is used to create a vacuum above the hot steel in order to pull the unwanted gases from the metal. The vacuum degasser uses two direct contact condensors to cool the steam used in the degassing process. The steam condensate from the condensors totals 750 gpm. The condensate flow enters the Duwamish River via a 12 inch steel line close to the south property line (Outfall 001). Solids, mainly iron oxides, settle in the condensate line immediately downstream from the condensors and are cleaned out on a weekly basis. The solids are currently combined with baghouse dust and disposed of as dangerous wastes to Arlington, Oregon.

Both the melt furnaces and the car-bottom forging furnaces are located in the main building. The melt furnaces have a recirculating cooling water system. If this system fails for any reason, city water is used for once-through, non-contact cooling until the failure can be repaired. This occasional discharge of non-contact cooling water enters the Duwamish River via the 12 inch line (Outfall 001). The car-bottom forging furnaces do not have cooling systems and do not produce any process wastewater. Stormwater runoff from the slag pot and scrap steel storage area enters the river via a catch basin tributary to the 12° steel line (Outfall 001).

Jorgensen uses several small quench tanks on a daily basis. For cooling very long steel sections Jorgensen sets up a large quench tank inside the main building. The water discharged from these tanks enters the Duwamish River via a 12 inch aluminum line (Outfall 002). A sump under the rail car weigh scale is also tributary to the river via the 12 inch aluminum line (Outfall 002). No washing of the scrap is done at the weigh scale, consequently the sump collects stormwater only.

Outfall 003 collects only stormwater runoff from the employee parking area.

Jorgensen uses an Argon-Oxygen Decarburization (AOD) process to remove impurities during production of certain types of steel. The AOD process does not produce any wastewater sources.

Jorgensen uses a dry air pollution control system. Baghouse dust is currently handled as dangerous waste and shipped to Arlington, Oregon. Mill scale is stored in an open area near the baghouse. The mill scale and slag pots are hauled to Northwest Slag Products in Kent.

Acid etching is used as a method of detecting flaws or inclusions in metal to be used in the production of aircraft quality steel. In the past, the waste etching acid was discharged through limestone prior to entering the ground. The limestone neutralized the acid before it reached the groundwater beneath the pit. The pit has not been used since August 1982. Jorgensen has sealed the bottom of the pit (May 1984) and will contain and dispose of any future waste acid in accordance with Washington State Department of Ecology regulations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

OUTFALL 001:

The effluent limitations for vacuum degasser effluent in the proposed permit are in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), Part 420, Iron and Steel Manufacturing - Point Source Category. The vacuum degassing subcategory, Subpart E, addresses the vacuum degassing effluent. The limitations for total suspended solids and pH are listed in Subpart E, Section 420.52 under best practicable control technology currently available (BPT). The limitations for lead and zinc are listed in Subpart E, Section 420.53 under best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Both the BPT and BAT limitations are currently in effect.

These regulations were applied to Jorgensen's vacuum degasser effluent based on maximum steel production of 443,000 lbs per day. The limitations, as they appear in the proposed permit are as follows:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	daily values for 30 days
TSS (lb/day)	6.9	2.3
Lead (lb/day)	.042	.014
Zinc (lb/day)	.062	.021
Ha	Within the range	e of 6.0 - 9.0

The vacuum degasser is tributary to Outfall 001. Water samples to test for compliance with the above conditions will be taken upstream of the confluence with any of the other wastewater sources tributary to Outfall 001. Melt furnace, non-contact cooling water, also tributary to Outfall 001, will be required to have a pH in the range of 6.0 to 9.0 under the proposed permit. Flows will be limited to 80,000 gpd daily average and 100,000 gpd daily maximum on an emergency basis only. Water samples will be taken monthly regardless of discharge activity from the cooling system.

The storage area stormwater sump will be sampled for pH, oil and grease, TSS, lead and zinc. The pH limit is within the range of 6.0 to 9.0. The lead and zinc limitations are based on EPA Water Quality Criteria for freshwater aquatic life (FR Vol. 45, No. 231. Friday, November 28, 1980). A hardness level of 50 mg/l was used to calculate the lead and zinc limitations as rainwater (stormwater runoff) would be below this level. In order to develop data on the stormwater sump discharge and the quench tank discharge mentioned below, special condition S5.E will require samples be taken and analysed for total oil and grease. If review of the data indicates a violation of permit conditions, the permit may be modified to require further sampling and/or correction of the out of limit discharge(s).

Outfall 002

The rail car weigh scale sump (stormwater), roof drains (stormwater), and the quench tanks are tributary to Outfall 002. Quench tank cooling water will be discharged to the river under the proposed permit. Water samples will be taken periodically and analysed to assure compliance with state water quality standards. The weigh scale sump and roof drains will also be discharged via the outfall, but no monitoring of these stormwater sources will be required in the proposed permit.

Outfall 003

The employee parking area discharges via Outfall 003. As all flow is uncontaminated stormwater, no monitoring will be required by the permit.

If during the first year of monitoring the effluent limitations in the NPDES permit are not consistently met, an adminstrative order will be issued to Earle M. Jorgensen Company under State of Washington Water Pollution Control Laws, Chapter 90.48.120 RCW. The order will require Jorgensen to follow a schedule of compliance to bring the out of limit discharge or discharges into compliance with the effluent limitations given in the NPDES permit.

BGS:ph 5-84 dt

In addition to the items of equipment detailed in the statement of basis, you should know that Jorgensen is currently installing, and will shortly be operating, a hot-topping device, which will allow the production of very large ingots (in excess of 150 tons).

This system will utilize non-contact cooling water from the melt furnace cooling system, and will return the water to the system for cooling. It is not anticipated that the use of this device will in and of itself result in any additional discharge of water to the Duwamish river.

Since the system is currently being installed, we do not at the present time have any more precise information on the exact configuration of this system, but will be happy to supply it when it is obtained from the manufacturer.

Outfall 002

The rail car weigh scale sump (stormwater), roof drains (stormwater), and the quench tanks are tributary to Outfall 002. Quench tank cooling water will be discharged to the river under the proposed permit. Water samples will be taken periodically and analysed to assure compliance with state water quality standards. The weigh scale sump and roof drains will also be discharged via the outfall, but no monitoring of these stormwater sources will be required in the proposed permit.

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BGS:ph 5-84 dt

NOTE:

In addition to the items of equipment detailed in the statement of basis, you should know that Jorgensen is currently installing, and will shortly be operating, a hot-topping device, which will allow the production of very large ingots (in excess of 150 tons).

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WA

98108

SEATTLE

C. CITY OR TOWN

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Form Approved CM3 Vo. 158-30173

FORM

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTEWATER

EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING AND SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Consolidates	Jacmita	Dragera
Consolidates		riugian

520							
I. OUTFALL L	OCATION						
For each outfa	II, list the at	tude and	ongitude of	its location	to the near	est 15 seco	and the name of the receiving water.
A. OUTFALL	В.	LATITUD	E	C. L	ONGITUE	E	D. RECEIVING WATER dame
(list)	1. DEG.	2. M 174	1. SEC.	1. DEG.	Z. MIN.	3. SEC.	DUWAMISH RIVER Toos of make water, operations contributing wastewater to the affluent,
For each outfall, list the latitude and longitude of its location to the nearest 15 seconds and the name of the receiving water. A. OUTFALL B. LATITUDE C. LONGITUDE NUMBER (list) 1, DEG. 2, MIN 3, SEC. 1, DEG. 2, MIN, 3, SEC.	DUWAMISH RIVER						
-							
							,
			-				
					+		
		-			-		
II. FLOWS, SO	URCES OF P	OLLUTIO	N. AND TE	REATMENT	TECHNOL	OGIES	
and treatme	nt units label	ed to com	escond to	the more det	tailed descr	iptions in	burces of intake water, operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, Item B. Construct a water balance on the line drawing by showing average alance cannot be determined (e.g., for certain mining activities), provide a

pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection or treatment measures. B. For each outfall, provide a description of: (1) All operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, including process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, cooling water, and storm water runoff; (2) The average flow contributed by each operation; and (3) The treatment received by the wastewater. Continue

on ad	Iditional sheets if necessary.								
1. OUT-	2. OPERATION(S) CONTRIBUT		3. TREATMENT						
(list)	a. OPERATION list)	b. AVERAGE FLOW (include units)	a. DESCRIPTION	b, LIST CODES FROM					
	VACUUM DESASSER	200,000 tgpd	NONE	i i					
1/	MELT FURMA E COOLING	80,000 mg Pd							
	STORM DRAIN	100,000 * gpd							
-	QUENCH TANK DRAIN	10,000* 200							
2	SCALE (Weigh) PIT DRAIN	10,000 + 994							
2	STORM DRAIN	200,000 + gpd							
	STORM DRAIN	200,000 *gpd	NONE						
2									
3									
	# Intermittent								
	* * Emergency de	scharge only							
	, 7	, 7							

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2	WAD \$\$\$ 6\$2	8/3	Form Approved OMB No. 158-R0173
V. INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CH	ARACTERISTICS		
A. B. & C: See instructions before NOTE: Tables V-A,	ore proceeding — Complete one set of tables V-B, and V-C are included on separate shee	for each outfail — Annotate the out its numbered V-1 through V-9.	fall number in the space provided.
 Use the space below to list a discharged from any outfall, possession. 	ny of the pollutants listed in Table 2c-3 o For every pollutant you list, briefly descr	f the instructions, which you know cribe the reasons you believe it to be	or have reason to believe is discharged or may present and report any analytical data r vo
1. POLLUTANT	2. SOURCE	1 POLLUTANT	2 SOURCE
			2. SOURCE
	NONE		
,			
() POTENTIAL PROGUATOR			
A. Is any pollutant listed in Item	V-C a substance or a component of a substance		u will over the next 5 years use or manufacture
as an intermediate or final pro-	duct or byproduct?	ance which you do or expect that you	u will over the next 5 years use or manufacture
	YES (list = such pollutants below)		to Item VI-B)
MURATIC (30%	Hydrocloric) acid & W	vater CHROMI	lum
Sulfuric a	zi'd	LEAD	
NITRIC acid		CADMI	um
2 5 11			
ALL of The	substances listed L at some level.	in I-c pages	1-9 will continue
 Are your operations such that the next 5 years exceed two tin 	your raw materials, processes, or products or nes the maximum values reported in Item V	an reasonably be expected to vary so ?	that your discharges of pollutants may during
	YES (complete Item VI-C below)	NO (go to	o Section VII)
C. If you answered "Yes" to Item discharged from each outfall over the control of the control	VI-B, expeain below and describe in detail the verifier the next 5 years, to the best of your abilities.		
		The state of the s	not sheets if you need more space.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE IN THE UNSHADED AREAS ONLY. You may report some or all of this information on separate sheets (use the same format) instead of completing these pages. SEE INSTRUCTIONS.

EPA I.D. NUMBER (copy from Item 1 of Form 1)

WAD \$ \$ 6 \$ 2813

Form Approved OMB No. 158 R0173

V. INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS (continued from page 3 of Form 2-C)

OUTFALL LO

PART A - You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table. Complete one table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details. 2. EFFLUENT 3. UNITS 4. INTAKE (optional) I. POLLUTANT D. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE C.LONG TERM AVEC. VALUE (specify if blank) . MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE A LONG TERM AVERAGE VALU d. NO. OF h NO. OF 8. CONCEN (z) MASS (2) MASS ANALYSES (2) MASS CONCENTRATION ANALYSES TRATION (2) MASS a. Biochemical Oxygen Demand 0.54 DOUNDS 1.3 (BOD) 1,0 b. Chemical Oxygen Demand 1.58 220 (COD) 1 1 5.0 c. Total Organic A Carbon (TOC) d. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) 11 " 50 e. Ammonia (as N) 0.06 11 " VALUE VALUE VALUE 1 How VALUE 0.05 DAILY MGD 0.05 VALUE VALUE g. Temperature VALUE VALUE (winter) °C VALUE h Terriperature VALUE VALUE (mummer) "C MINIMUM MINIMUM MAXIMUM i. pH 6.9 STANDARD UNITS

PART B - Mark "X" in column 2-a for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column 2-b for each pollutant you believe to be absent. If you mark column 2-a for any pollutant, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant. Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional

						4 UN	IITS	E INTAKE (
PRE-	D. BE-	E- D. BE-	D. BE-	D. BE- LIEVED	D. BE-	The same of the sa			lable)	c. LONG TERM	AVRG. VALUE	d NO. OF	a. CONCEN-				b. NO. O
86171	BENT	CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	CONCENTRATION	(Z) MASS	CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	YSES TRA	TRATION	b. MASS	CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	YSES				
	X	A	A								A						
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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3 OF FORM 2-C

PART C - If you are a primary industry and this outfall contains process wastewater, refer to Table 2c-2 in the instructions to determine which of the GC/MS fractions you must test for. Mark "X" in column 2-a for all such GC/MS fractions that apply to your industry and for ALL toxic metals, cyanides, and total phenols. If you are not required to mark column 2-a (secondary industries, non-process wastewater outfalls, and non-required GC/MS fractions), mark "X" in column 2-b for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column 2-c for each pollutant you believe to be absent. If you mark either columns 2-a or 2-b for any pollutant, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant. Note that there are seven pages to this part; please review each carefully. Complete one table (all seven pages) for each outfall. See instructions for additional details and requirements.

AND CAS	0 11 51	1,	(. <u></u> .	a. MAXIMUM I	DAILY VALUE D. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE C.LONG TERM AVEG. VALUE d. NO.OF						4. UI	VITS	5 INTAKE (option		1 -
(if available)		LIEVEI) PRE- SENT			(2) MASS	(if ava.	(z) MASS	(I) (IVII)	(2) MASS	ANAL- YSES	a. CONCEN- TRATION	b. MASS	AVERAGE (1) CONCENTRATION	E VALUE	NO OF
METALS, CYANII	E, AN	D TOTA	L PHI	NOLS									TRATION		
1M. Antimony, Total (7440 36 0)	X			A					70.1					MERCHANISM AND THE STREET	
2M. Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	X			A											
3M. Beryllium, Total, 7440-41-7)			X	A											
4M. Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	×			<.002											
5M. Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	X			.05	.021						mal	165/			
6M. Copper, Total (7550-50-8)	X			.70	,29						۱,	day			
7M. Lead, Total (7439-97-6)	Х			.90	,38	- 194-12									
8M. Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)			X	A								,,			
9M. Niekel, Total (7440 02 0)	×			.02	,009										
10M. Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)			X	A							••	- ' '			
11M. Silver, Total (7440-22-4)			X	A											
12M. Thalllum, Total (7440-28-0)			X	A											
13M. Zinc, Total 7440-66-6)	X			,80	,33										
14M. Cyanide, Fotal (57-12-5)			X	A											
16M. Phenols, Total			X	A		≡ 8									
DIOXIN												*			



